1473.

SYNTHESIS

17 - February - 2024
Saturday

Synthesis :- In this scientific Era, we try to express a number of thoughts simply ~~and~~ and evidently in a little span a time to save the time. Grammarians and men of letters discoverded a way to express those thoughts through a sentence by ~~combina~~ combining ~~to~~ two or more simple sentences to get this target and we call this way and process synthesis. that is, synthesis is the processes in which two or more simple sentences are converted into a larger sentence by combining them together. The term synthesis litarally implies to add or to combine. (such a way) That is to say synthesis by which such a sentence is created by combining two or more sentences in which all main themes of those simple sentences are inhorrunt. In this order, leaving necessary words ~~and~~ or clauses completely a new sentence is created which can be simple compound or complex pay attention to the sentences given below-

(i) Sheela studied very well.
(ii) She stood first in her class.

1474

All these two sentences can be combined into a larger sentence by three ways.

A. Having studied very well Sheela stood first in her class. (simple sentence)

B. Sheela studied very well and so she stood first in her class. (compound sentence)

C. Sheela studied so well that she stood first in her class. (complex sentence)

In above sentences new sentences have been created by the process of synthesis. All the sentences express the sense of sentences correctly and beautifuly at their reflective places. All the sentences have been formed by combining two sentences given as such there are three methodes of the ~~sentences~~ process of synthesis.

a) Two combined simple sentences into a larger simple sentence.

b) Two combined simple sentences into a larger compound sentence.

c) Two combined simple sentences into a complex sentence.

1475

These points should always be kept in while combining sentences into a larger sentence.

1. In simple sentence only one principle clause is found.
2. Complex sentence is made up of a principle clause and sub-ordinate clauses.
3. In mixed sentences it is necessary to be at least two principle clauses and at least one sub ordinate clause.
4. Compound sentence is made up of at least two principle clauses (co-ordinate clauses) on which sub-ordinate clause depends.

A. What is most remarkable thing about simple sentence is there cannot be more finite verbs than one. While making simple sentence by combining two or more simple sentences. Excluding the finite verb of only one simple sentence of them given, the finite verbs of the rest simple sentences are changed into ~~infinite~~ infinitive, gerund, participle, prepositional phrase etc. In this regard some rules are explained blow with whose help to or more simple sentences are changed into one larger

19-February-2024
monday

Simple sentence.
a) by the use of participle
b) by the use of nominative absolute
c) by the use of noun or phrase in apposition.
d) by the use of Infinitive.
e) by the use of preposition or prepositional phrases with noun or gerund.
f) by the use of adverbs or adverbal phrases.

Now let us consider ~~That~~ how a simple sentence is creater by combining two or more simple sentences with the help of these rules or methodes. It is necessary to know in which situation which rule or method is applied and used. There is not any fixed rule for this at what time which method or rule will be used and applied. To know this which rule to be used will not be hard if we understand the sense and meaning of simple sentences given.

Rull No. (1)

By the use of 'participle' —

→ what is participle?

Participale is ~~a co~~ the combined form of verb and adjective. as such

1477

It is called verbal adjective. ~~particip~~ participle is of following types:-

1. Present participle or, Imperfect participle

Present participle is created by adding the suffix 'ing' to the last of the ~~mai~~ base form of main verb that is V_1 + ing = present participle.

ex- go + ing = going
see + ing = seeing
run + ing = running

2. Past Participle -

In conjugation third form (V_3) of main verb is called past participle
Ex- gone, slept, clad, come
rung, hung, wept, ~~etc~~ crept etc

3. Perfect Participle -

Perfect participle is created by adding by 'Having' to the ~~begining of~~ beginning of 3rd form of main verb in active form and 'Having been' in the passive form.

ie- Having + V_3 = perfect participle in active form

eg:- Having + gone = Having gone,

Having + been + V_3 = perfect participle in passive form.

eg, Having been + asked =
Having been asked (passive form)

1478

20-February-2024

Tuesday

Date / / Page No

When to use 'Participle' — Now we have known about participle in detail, now we have to notice "when and ~~How~~ how a 'Participle' is ~~upe~~ used to combined two or more simple sentences together to form a larger simple sentence.

In this respect, some rules are ~~ru~~ tried below—

Rull No. 1—

For ~~the~~ this the subjects of all simple sentences ~~so~~ should be the same. (comman), that is the same person or thing is used as the subject of all simple sentences.

Rull No. 2—

On observing the verbs of those simple sentences it since to us that one after another work was done systematicly and they are related to each other.

Ex. a) He loaded the gun.

b) He took aim.

c) He shot the bear.

= Having loaded the gun and taken aim he shot the bear.

or, Loading the gun and taking aim he shot the bear.

Ex a) He saw a lion.
b) He did not find any means of protection.
c) He clined up a tree.

= Having seen a lion and ~~not~~ found no means of protection he clined up a tree.

Or, Seeing a lion and finding no means of protection he clined up a tree.

Ex. a) Your letter was wrongly addressed
b) It did not reach my house.

= Having been ~~wrongly~~ addressed wrongly your letter did not reach my house.

Or, being ~~wrongly~~ addressed wrongly your letter did not reach my house.

All the simple sentences explained have been the same subject and all the works have been done one after another that is why 'participles' are found suitable to combine them into a larger simple sentence

RWT NO. 3 -

The verb that tells the charectristic of the ~~verb~~ work that was done first is changed into participle and the work which was done latter is left in it's same form.

Ex. a) He ran after the theif.
b) He caught him.
= Running after the thief he caught him.

a) She worked hard.
b) She failt ~~thired~~ tired.
= Having worked hard she failt tired.

a) He raised his gun.
b) He took aim.
c) He shot at the bird on the tree.
= Having raised his gun and ~~took~~ taken aim he shot at the bird on the tree.

a) He had his milk.
b) He went to house.
= Having gone to house he had his milk.

a) I was not satisfied with his behaviour.
b) I resolved to give up his company.
c) I never invited him to my house.
= ~~Having resolved to give up his company been not satisfeing with his behaviour I never invited him to my house.~~

Being this satisfied with his behaviour and resolving to give up his company, I never invited him to my house.

(2) By the use of Nominative absolute

Previously we have noticed that if is the subjects of two or more simple sentences are not different in that case. they will be combined by the use of participles. but if the subjects of the simple sentences given are different that is, they are not the same in that ~~cas~~ surcumstance absolute phrase is used to combine them to from a larger simple sentence. Absolute phrase is also known as nominative absolute. First of all we must know about absolute phrase or nominative absolute and gather a lot of knowledge about it which is been explened below.

* What is absolute phrase.

When the noun or proun stands independently of the rest of the stencence and is used with the participle ~~pleas~~ placed just after it. It will be called nominative absolute. that is, when in a sentence the noun or pronoun is free from the other part of sentence and this noun or

1482

23 - February - 2019
Friday

Date / /
Page No.

pronoun is used and placed just by the side of of its participle. It will be called nominative absolute.

Following ~~co~~ charactristic are found in nominative absolute.

1. The noun or pronoun with which participle is used is in nominative case.
2. The noun or the pronoun which is used with the participle is the subject of finite verb.
3. It is free from the rest part of the sentence.

Ex:- The boy having been beaten by his father weft ~~biterly~~ biterly.

In this example we find the following charactristic of the subject.

a) Here is 'the boys' in nominative case and it is used with the participle 'Having been beaten'. That is used just beside it.

b) 'The boy' is the subject of the finite verb 'weft'. in a sentence.

c) 'The boy' is absolutely free from the other part 'Having been beaten by his father'. of ~~That is~~ this sentence.

That is why the boy will be ~~say~~ said to be in nominative case.

* When to use nominative absoute -
Now, we have known about the

1483

circumstance → condition/situation (परिस्थिति)

24 February 2024
Saturday

nominative absolute in detail. we have to see in which circumstances nominative absolute is used to combine two or more simple sentences to create a larger simple sentence. usually nominative absolute is used in the following circumstances to combine two or more simple sentences to create a larger simple sentence.

1. Nominate absolute will be used in that situation when the subjects of simple sentences given are different not the same.
2. It seems that there is a type of casual relation (कारण और उसके फल का संकेत) between the works done one after another.

Ex - The sun rose the darkness disappear.
(सूर्य के उगते ही अंधेरा गायब हो गया)

The subject of the first simple sentence is 'The sun' and the subject of second simple sentence is 'The darkness' that are not the same. we know even this that here two verbs (rose and disappear) have been used between which there since be a casual relation. That is because it is natural that the darkness vanishes when the sun rises.

1484

That is why this type of sentences should be combined by following which

Ex- a) The rose the darkness disappear
= ~~[illegible]~~ The sun having risen the darkness disappear.

a) The police ~~[illegible]~~ reached
b) The theif rain away
= The police having reached the thief rain away,

a) The ~~[illegible]~~ class was over.
b) All the students went home.
= ~~The class having been over all the students went home~~
= The class being over all the students went home.

The ~~[illegible]~~ sentences mentioned above have be combined with help of nominative absolute. That is because these subjects are of different types and there is casual relation between them. 'The police reached' and 'The class was over' are ~~[illegible]~~ resion and 'the thief rain away' and 'All the students went home' are respectfully the ~~resion or~~ result or the effect.

* How to use nominative absolute.

We have known this thing ~~[illegible]~~ obviously that nominative absolute is called that subject (nominative) which

The dear → singular
→ plural

26- February - 2024
monday

Date / /
Page No.

1485

remain independent in the sentence ~~bea~~ because such a subject does not affect the verb.

In above sentences 'Sun', 'Police' and 'class' are nominative absolute and in these sentences. darkness, thief and all the students are respectivelly nominative. Now we have ~~notive~~ to notice ~~that~~ How nominative absolute is used to combine two or more simple sentences to create a larger simple sentence. In general way this point should be remembered in this relation that the subject of the verb that has been performed first that is comes first in order (the work which is resion) is placed before the participle and the subject of the work done latter (that is the effect or result is regarded as nominative).

In above sentences it has been done so. Firstly the rising ~~option~~ of ~~so~~ sun happed then the ~~disappeari~~ disappearing of darkness. therefore the ~~gend~~ subject of the sentence (sun) have been placed before ~~the pa~~ the participle (having risen).

That is. 'the sun' have been made

1486

He is making a noise
They are making noise

Date / / Page No.

nominative absolute and the subject of the second sentence has been accepted as the nominative. On the basis of the rules ~~a~~ aforesaid. some examples are being tried.

Ex. a) The king was killed
b) The soldiers were seized with fear.
= The king having being killed the soldiers were seized

a) the teacher entered the class.
b) The children stopped making noises.
= the teacher having entered the class the children stopped making noises.

a) dogs arived.
b) the dear fled away.
= Dogs having arived the dear fled away.

a) The general was killed
b) The Army ~~rain~~ ran away.
= The general having being killed the army ran away.

a) the heat was intence.
b) the wedding party could not start
= The heat having been intence the wedding party could not start.

a) The fog disappear
b) The sun ~~do~~ had risen.

1487

= The sun having ~~had~~ risen the fog disappear.

(3) By the use of noun or phrase in apposition.

What is noun or phrase in apposition?
– The literal meaning of apposition is to place side by side. We can call it synonimous that is, having the same sense. If ~~it~~ in a sentence any other noun or phrase that has same sense is use to clear the meaning of any noun or phrase, this other noun or phrase will be called noun or phrase in apposition.

Ex– Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first president of free india, was an exctra ordinary man.

In this example the first president of free India which is eviedently use to address the noun 'Dr. Rajendra Prasad'. in this sentence is noun apposition. Any other man can be of this name but noun apposition, 'the first president of ~~Ind~~ free India' clears that the man whose quality is being mentioned is no other than Dr. Rajendra Prasad who was the first presitdent of free India.

* when to use noun/phrase in apposition.

23 February 2024
Wednesday

Noun or phrase in apposition is also used to combine simple sentences to make a larger simple sentence. For this it is necessary to pay attention to the following facts when to be used noun or phrase in apposition.

In that situation noun or phrase in apposition will be used when the thinks mentioned in the sentence have been explained in detail in other sentence

~~Ex~~ a) William Wordsworth had some of the qualifications of a great poet.
b) He had great mastery over language.
c) He was great lover of nature.
d) He had an aquirate knowledge of men and nature.

In this example—

In this example the ~~not~~ merits ~~of~~ and charactristic of william wordsworth have been mentioned in the rest of ~~three~~ free sentences, those merits and and charactristics have been explained in away that is, it has been tried to clear this thing what qualities they were — command on language, love of nature, aquirate ~~of~~ knowledge of men and nature.

Date / /
Page No.

As such to create a larger simple sentence, these types of ~~simple~~ simple sentences should be combined by the use of noun or phrase in apposition.

* How to use noun or phrase in apposition –

Now we have to understand this point how noun of phrase in apposition should be use to combine simple sentences. For this the following methods are tried. In course of explaining apposition we have known that apposition means placing side by side, that is why a noun or phrase is placed by the side of the noun which is explained. Comma(,) is placed both side of noun or phrase which is in apposition or dash(–) is used if noun in apposition comes at the last of sentence or clause. According to this rule the example mentioned above will be combined by the following methods

a) William words worth had some of the great qualifications of a great poet.

b) He had great mastery over language.

c) He was a great lover of nature.

d) He had ~~an~~ aquirate knowledge of men and nature.

29 - February - 2024
Thursday

Date / /
Page No.

= William Words Worths had some of the greatqualification of a great poet; a great mastery ~~of~~ over langauge, a great lover of nature and an aquirate knowledge of men and nature.

or. William Words Worths, a great lover of nature, had some of the great qualification of a great poet, great mastery over language and accurate lenguge of the man and nature.

Besides this some more exampks have been tried below.

Ex. ① a) coulombs discoverd America.
b) He was an Italian.
= coulombs, the discoveres of America, was an Italian.

② a) He scored Hundred runs in an hour.
b) It is a splendid score.
= He scored hundred runs in an hour — splendid score.

③ a) Mumbai was once a fishing village.
b) It is now one of the biggist city ~~of the~~ in the world.
= Mumbai, once a fishing village, is now one of the biggist city in the world.

1491

Date / /
Page No.

(4) a) He baught a watch.
b) It was the costliest in the shop.
= He baught a watch – the costliest in the shop.

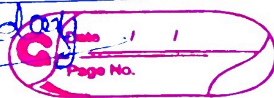
(5) a) The Tajmahal was built by Sajaha.
b) It is the glory of the India.
= The Tajmahal, the glory of the India, was built by Shahjaha.

(4) By the use of Infinitive.

What is infinitive? →
The word which expresses the ~~simple~~ general sense is known as infinitive. It is not combined with the subjects as such it is not go and regulated the subject. that is, it is had niether its number nor its subject. The Infinitive is ~~usualy~~ usely created by adding 'To' before the base form of main verb.

Ex. To go, To swim, To walk. To run etc.

Note :— But when some of mainverbs- hear, see, need, feel, dear, make, let, bid, watch, behold, know, etc are used as the verb, the infinitive which cone ~~which~~



with them are used without 'To'. That is as the ~~bare~~ bare infinitive.

Eg. (a) I heard them speak (to speak) on several topics.
(b) He saw you to play chess with Mohan.
(c) He dare not say. (to say) anything.

* When to use Infinitive:
We have already know what infinitive is. Now, we have to see when infinitive is used to combine simple sentences to creat a larger simple sentence. Infinitive is normally used in following circumstances:
If it is known through the simple sentences that these sentences interdepend on each other which have been mentioned in that circumstance sentences are combined by using infinitive. Some times this moutuale relation (Interdepend) is of cause and effect or result. but not necessary. but no doubt there is deep relation between them. these type of sentences can never be combined with the help of nominative absolute. that is because nominative absolute is used to combine those

1493

simple sentences of which subjects are of defferent type and that is why ~~the~~ defferent things are mentioned in those simple sentences. And in those simple sentences works some to be done one after another systematically and there is relation of cause and effect ~~them~~ among them. but infinitive is used to combine those simple senteces b/w which there is relation of cause and effect. but work are not done one after another systematically on the conterary those works are done together not one by one. As though they are ~~comb~~ done they are combined with a chain. In all that infinitive is used to combine these two works - 'What are works was done' and 'For what it ~~work~~ was done.'

Ex:- a) There lands were soilds
b) there debts have to be paid.
= There lands were soild to pay there debts.

Here in the second sentence cause has been ~~soon~~ shown and in first sentence its effect. This types of sentences should be combined by ~~using~~ useing infinitive not by ~~clein~~ ~~use~~ useing nominative absolute.

11.9.21

That is because these works not same be done one after another systematical. That is, comma. It does not seem that the second work was done after the complition of first one.

* How to use infinitive?

It is very easy to use infinitive to combine simple sentences to make a larger simple sentence. In this respect it has also been said before that simple sentences can normally be combined by adding 'To' before a verb.

Ex ① a) I could not purchage the car.
b) I had not money.
= I had not money to purchage the car.

② a) I work hard.
b) I had to earn money.
= I work hard to earn money.

③ a) The boys saw his mother.
b) He was happy.
= The boy was happy to see his mother.

④ a) He is going to Delhi.
b) He will start bussiness there
= He is going to Delhi to start the business there.

⑤ a) He studied hard.
b) He wanted to top the list of ~~succes~~ successful condidate.

1495

04-March-2024
Monday

Date / /
Page No.

= He studied hard to top the list of successful condidate.

(6) a) My father was very much anxious.
b) He had heard of my illness.
= My father was very much anxious to hear of my illness.

(5) By the use of Preposition or Prepositional phrase with noun or Gerund.

Without having proper knowledge it is hard to combine the sentences with help of preposition or ~~prepositional~~ prepositional phrase to create a larger simple sentence. When present participle of main verb (V_1 + ing = V_4) is used as a noun in such case the verb will be called gerund.

Ex- Swimming is an art.

In this sentence 'swimming' performs the function of the noun as nominative

- This wine is not for drinking.

In this sentence 'Drinking' is the object of the preposition 'For' and that is why it is a noun.

Now, we have to ~~see that~~ notice how ~~to~~ two or more simple sentences are combine by the use of gerund.

12196

Date / /
Page No.

Ex- a) I ~~baug~~ got the first prize.
b) I laboured hard for it.
= I got the first prise by labouring hard.

In this example 'labouring' is gerund for it is the object of preposition 'By'. In course of combining, Labouring ~~have~~ has been made gerund by adding 'ing' to the last of its base form ('Laboure') and sentences have been ~~togethe combin~~ ~~conec~~ connected together with the help of the preposition 'By'. Two or more simple sentences can also be combined by ~~useing~~ useing preposition with noun.

Ex- ① a) He purchased a book
b) It costs him ten rupes.
= He purchased a book for ten rupes

In this example simple sentences have been combined by using the preposition 'For' before the noun 'Rupes'.

Ex- ② a) I found a hunter in the forest.
b) He had a pistol in his pocket.
= I found a hunter in the forest with a pistol in his pocket.

Even in this example simple sentences have been combined by placing the

1498

05 - march - 2024

Tuesday

preposition 'with' before the noun 'Pistol'.

Some more examples of the ~~combinatio~~ combination of simple sentence ~~to~~ based on preposition or prepositional phrase with noun or gerund are seen below.

Ex - ① a) I warned him many a time.
b) He did not give up smoking.

= ~~I warned him many a time~~

(के बावजूद) In spite of my warning (many a time) he did not give up smoking.

② a) I wanted to read novels.
b) I went to the national library.

= I went to the national library for the sake of reading novel.
(वास्ते)

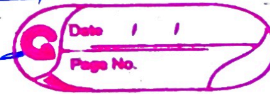
③ a) His son died.
b) That gave him a soke.
c) He never recovered from it

= He never recovered from the soke of his son's died. / of the died of sone.

④ a) He has been fine.
b) He was absent for ten days.

= ~~In spite of remain fine he was absent for ten days.~~

= He has been fine for being absent for ten day.

09-March-2024
Saturday 

(6) By the use of adverbs or adverbal phrase.

Two or more simple sentences can also be combined together to create a larger simple sentence. A sentences of time indicating, place indicating, quantity indicating, manor indicating, reson indicating, ~~rus~~ result indicating ~~of simple sentence~~ among simple sentences given should be firstly selected and placed at its proper place in the sentence while combining the simple sentences to create a larger simple sentence.

Ex- (1) a) I left my home.
b) I did not like to live.
= I left my home willingaly / purpusely / deliberately. (जानबूझकर)

(2) a) Mohan came to me.
b) He came at ~~night~~ 9 o'clock.
= Mohan came to me at ~~~~ 9 o'clock

(3) a) Raman got ~~plau~~ plucked in the examination.
b) It was unfortunant.
= Unfortunantly Raman got plucked in the examination.

(4) a) He will return here in not time (शीघ्र)
b) It is certain.
= He will certainly return here in no time.

1499

Date / /
Page No.

(5) a) He could not go to collage.
b) He was ill.
= He could not go to college due to his illness.

B. To combine simple sentences into a compound sentence.

What is a compound sentence?

A compound sentence is made up of two or more independent clauses or co-ordinate clauses connected together with a co-ordinating conjunction. the co-ordinating conjunctions joints together the clauses of the same rank that is, the sentence that is made up of one principle clause and at least one co-ordinate clause is known as compound sentence. In this type of sentence there can never be a sub-ordinate clause. so it is neccessary to pay attention to the following points while creating a compound sentence by combining simple sentences.

1. There sould be a principle clause and at least one co-ordinate clause in the compound sentence.
2. To combine simple sentences only co-ordinating conjunction, relative pronoun or, relative adverb should be used and never subordinating conjunction.

1500

Date / /
Page No.

How to combine two or more simple sentences to create a compound senten-

There are only two rules to make compound sentence by combining simple sentences -
a) By using co-ordinating conjunctions
b) By using relative pronoun or relative adverb.

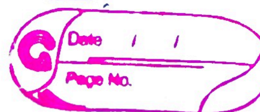
(1) By using co-ordinating conjunction-
Main co-ordinating conjunctions are following and, both and, also, too as well, not only but ~~also~~ also, Eiether or, neither nor, otherwise as, but, ~~or~~, yet, However, so, therefore, for etc

In general way compound sentences are created by combining simple sentences with the help of these co-ordinating conjunction. Now, we have to notice that when which conjunction is used to combine simple sentences to creat a compound sentence. In this connection there is not any fixed rule however paying attention to the meaning of simple sentences they are combined by following ways -

1501

Practice

11-march-2024
Monday



Combine each of the following groups of simple sentences into one larger simple sentence (as directed).

A. By using an absolute phrase

(1) a) The collage was closed.
b) The lacturers went home.

The collage haveing being closed the lacturers went home.
or, The collage ~~was~~ being clased the lactu

(2) a) A fire had broken ~~house~~ out.
b) The fire briged was called.

A fire having ~~had been had~~ broken out ~~the~~ the fire briged was called.

(3) a) The general was killed.
b) The army surrendered.

The general having been killed the army surrendered.

(4) a) The ~~stitts~~ streets were ~~money~~ muddy.
b) Rain had fallen

= Rain having ~~been had~~ fallen the streets were muddy.

B. By using a noun or phrase in apposition.

(1) a) ~~Jor~~ George washington never told a lie.

b) He was the first president of U.S.A

George, ~~the~~ washington, the first president of U.S.A., never told a lie.

(2) a) my brother bult this bridge.
b) This was a great work.
c) my brother was an engineer.

= my brother, an engineer, bult this bridge - a great work.

(3) ~~a) my bother was an engineer.~~
b)

a) Alexander was a king of Macedonia.
b) He fought with porus.
c) Porus was a king of India.

= Alexander, the king of macedonia, fought with porus, ~~a~~ king of India.

(4) Mrs. Indira ~~Ghan~~ Gandhi was the prime minister of India
b) Mrs Indira Gandhi was the only daughter of Pt. Nehru.
c) Pt Nehru was the first prime minister of India.

= Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India, was the only daughter of Pt. Nehru, the first prime ~~of~~ minister of India.

1503

12-March-2024

Tuesday

Date / /
Page No.

C. Combine the following sentences into one simple sentence
By useing an Infinitive.

(1) a) We are going to the garden.
b) We shall gather flowers there.
= We are going to the garden to gather flowers ~~there~~.

(2) a) This news cannot be true.
b) It is too good.
= This news is too good to be true.

(3) a) The ~~vi~~ Vice chancellor has come.
b) He will visite our collage.
= The vice chancellor has come to visite our collage.

(4) a) He ~~had~~ has gone to Delhi.
b) He will consult a doctor there.
c) He will also purchase a scooter there.
= He has gone to Delhi to consult a doctor ~~there~~ and ~~also~~ to purchase a scooter ~~there~~.

D. By using prepposition with a noun or prepositional phrase:

(1) a) The man killed the snake
b) He used a big stick. by using/
= The man killed the snake ~~by~~ /with a big stick

1504

Date / /
Page No.

(2) a) The taxi was smashed.
b) There was a ~~serface~~ serious accident.
= The taxi was smashed ~~by~~ in a serious accident.

(3) a) He worked very hard.
b) He succeeded.
= He succeeded by working very hard.

B) By using an adverb and adverbal Phrase.

(1) a) She ~~brough~~ broke the bangles
b) It was her intention to do ~~those~~ so.
= She broke the bangles intentionly

(2) a) The door was broken open.
b) Force was used.
= The door was broken open forcely.

(3) a) The fire was put out.
b) This took only an ~~a~~ instant.
= The fire was put out ~~in only an instant~~ instantly.

(4) a) She came round.
b) Her coming round was ~~graed~~ gradual.
= She came round gradualy.

1505

14 March 2024
Thursday

combining the following simple sentences into a larger simple sentence

(1) a) The sun set.
b) The farmers returned ~~there~~ their home.
The sun Having ~~sun~~ set the farmers returned their home

(2) a) Mahatma Gandhi was an Indian saint.
b) He preached non-voilence.
= Mahatma Gandhi, an Indian saint, preached non-voilence.
(उपदेश देना)

(3) a) Rajesh came.
b) Ravi came.
c) We begain our lessons.

~~Having~~ ~~Having come~~ Rajesh and Ravi having come we begain our lessons.

(4) a) She lost her purse.
b) She lost her wristed watch.
c) She was very miserable.
~~She~~ having lost her purse and wrist watch she was very mixerable

(5) a) The hockey players ~~retu~~ returne returned.
b) They were rejoicing
c) They had won a vectory.
= ~~Having won avectory and returned the hockey players were rejoicing~~.

The hockey players returned rejoicing at their vectory

or, Rejoicing at their vectory the hockey players returned. or, Having rejoiced at their

(6) a) Kolkata was once a small village.
b) It is now the most populas city in India.
= Kolkata, now the most populous city in India, was once a small village. or, Kolkata, once a small village,

(7) a) He is going to his village.
b) He will set up a collage.
c) It will be a degree collage.
= He is going to his village to setup a degree collage.

(8) a) Elizabeth reigned ~~from~~ for forty seven years.
b) She was virgin queen of England.
= ~~Elon~~ Elizabath, a virgin queen of England, reigned for 47 years.

(9) a) the Pilgrims riched Bodh Gaya
(b) It is the holiplace of Boddhists
= The pilgrims riched Boddh Gaya – the holiplace of Boddhists.

(10) a) The teacher was not in the class
b) The door was shut.
c) The boys made a great noise in the class.
Having the teacher being not in the class and the door shut ~~the door~~, the boys made a great noise in the class.

1507

Date / /
Page No.

(11) a) My friend could not pass the exam.
b) He was unlucky.
= My friend could not pass the exam unluckiely.

(12) a) The lion killed a cow
b) He killed a goat.
c) He killed a deer.
= The ~~lio~~ lion killed a cow, a goat and a dear.

(13) a) The teacher entered the class.
b) The boys stoped making noises.
= ~~Having~~ the teacher Having entered the class the boys stoped making noises.

(14) a) He saw me.
b) He was very glad.
= ~~Having been very glad he saw me.~~ He was very glad to see me

(15) a) I spoke to the teacher.
b) I ~~said~~ sat at the table
c) I held the book in my hand.
= Having sat / sitted at the table and held the book in my hand I spoke to the teacher.

Date / /
Page No.

15.08

(16) a) He loaded the gun.
b) He took aim.
c) He shot at the deer.
= Having loaded the gun and taken aim he shot at the deer.

(i) On reading simple sentences it ~~seams~~ seems that there is the ~~sense~~ sense of contrast. In that situation any suitable adversative conjuction is used to combine those simple sentences together.
Ex- a) You are poor.
b) You are honest.
= You are poor but honest.
or, You are poor yet you are honest.
or, Though you are poor yet you are honest.
In this example the words 'Poor' and 'Honest' express the sense of contrast. that is why compound ~~se~~ sentence has been formed by combining them with the help of co-ordinating conjuction but or yet.

(ii) If on the basis of one of the simple sentences given inference (अनुमान) is expressed or in one sentence there is ~~a~~ cause

and effect in other one in this situation. compound sentence is ~~or~~ created by ~~comp~~ combining those simple sentence with the help ~~on~~ of co-ordinating conjunction 'so' or 'therefore'

Ex- a) He worked hard.
b) He was tired.
= He worked hard so he was tired.
or. He worked hard therefore he was ~~for~~ tired.

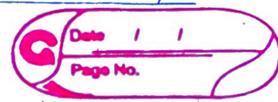
a) He lost his money.
b) He is ~~sorry~~. sorry
= He lost his money there fore he is sorry.

In these Examples 'To work hard' and 'To lose money' are cause and to tire and to become sorry are respectively their effect.

(iii) If in simple sentences the sense of like in one thing among many on the sense of disliking is all expressed in this case to create compound sentence by combining simple sentences, co-relative conjunction 'either --- or' or 'neither - nor' should be used.

Ex- a) Do not eat meat.
b) Do not eat fish.
= eat neither meat nor ~~fish~~ fish.

18- March 2024
monday



or, neither eat meat nor eat fish.
a) Give everything.
b) Give nothing.
= Either give everything or give nothing.
or, Give either everything or nothing.

(iv) By reading simple sentences if we reach on this climax that there is a statement in each sentence in the circustance compound sentence is created by combining simple sentence with the ~~helf~~ help of co-ordinating conjunctions - and, as well as, both - - and, or not only ——— but also
Ex- a) She shouted.
b) She wept.
= She shouted and wept. also
or, She not only shouted but ~~only~~ wept
or, She both shouted and wept.
or, she shouted as well as wept.

(2) By using relative pronoun or relative adverb.—
Compound sentence is usualy created by combining sentences with the help of relative pronouns or relative adverbs. where, who, when etc.
Ex- a) I went home.
b) I ~~stage~~ stayed there for a month
= I went home where I ~~stade~~ stayed for a month

1511.

a) Let us come tomorrow.
b) then we shall discuss this mater.
= Let us come tomorrow when we shall discuss this mater.
a) The postman came
b) ~~the~~ he gave me a letter.
= The postman came who gave me a letter.

~~C To combining~~

Practice

~~C. To combine simple~~

Combine the following sentences
1. a) The principal watched the match.
b) The lacturars also watched the match. not only -- but also
= The principal and the lacturar watched the match.
or, Either the principal or the lacturar watched the match.
2. a) He must return the watch.
b) He must pay the prise of the watch.
He must either return the watch or pay ~~the prise of~~ its prise.

19-March-2024
Tuesday

Date / /
Page No.

3. a) He was not defeated.
b) He was not humiliated.
He was not ~~only~~ neither defeated but also humiliated.

4. a) I am weak.
b) I shall swim across the river.

= I am weak (but) I shall swim across the river.
→ never stalles

5. a) ~~His brother~~ He is responsible for this accident.
b) ~~He~~ His brother is equally responsible for this accident.
~~On~~ Not only he is responsible for this accident but also his brother is e. responsible for this accident
He ~~no~~ less than his brother

6. a) Take this medicine regularly.
b) You cannot recover

= Take this medicine regularly ~~so~~ else/or/ /otherwise you cannot recover

7 a) He made mischief (शरारत)
b) He was punished.
= He made mischief so he was punished
or, He made mischief therefor he was punished.

1513.

20 - March 2024
Wednesday

8. a) come to my place before 6 O'clock.
b) You may ~~fin~~ not find me at home.
= Come to my place before 6 O'clock or / else / otherwise you may not find me at home.

9. a) Raju is innocent
b) Ramu is equally innocent.
= Raju no less than Ramu is innocent.

10. a) The pick pocket was find.
b) He was send to jail.
= The pick pocket was find and ~~he wa~~ send to jail. both.

11. a) I saw the principle.
b) He ~~see~~ recognised me at once.
I saw the principle who recognised me at once.

Combine the following sentences into simple sentences.

1. a) My friend wrote a letter.
b) He ~~puts~~ ~~eat~~ it into in envelop.
c) He gave ~~eat~~ it to his servent to post.
= Having written a letter and put it into envelop (খামেখাম) ~~he~~ gave it to his servent to post. → My friend.

15/4.

Date / Page No.

2. a) The boys was beaten by his father.
b) He wept biterly.
~~Having been beaten by his father he wept biterly~~ The boy having been beaten by his father he wept biterly.

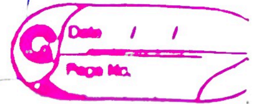
3. a) He opened his almirah.
b) He took out his rebolber
c) He put his revolver into his pocket.
d) He went toward the forest
Having opened his almirah takenout his rebolver and put ~~his revolver~~ it into
~~4. a) He~~ his pocket he went toward the forest.

4. a) He was tired of studing
b) He went out for play.
Being tired of studing he went out to play.

C. To combine simple sentences into a complex sentence.—
First of all it ~~be~~ behopes for us to ~~of~~ understand this well what is ~~meand~~ meant by complex sentence. In this respect a special knowledge is ~~began~~ ~~below~~ given below.
A complex sentence is one that is made of one principale clause and one or more subordinate clause.
Ex: He failed because he does not labour hard.

1515.

21 March 2019
Thursday



In this example there are two clauses that is, this example is consisted of two clause -
a) He failed
b) He does not labour hard.
In which first is principle clause and second is sub-ordinate clause that is why it is a complex sentence.

How to combine simple sentences into complex sentence.

Since it is necessary to be a principal clause and at least one ~~sub orb od~~ subordinate clause in a complex sentence as such one simple sentence out of simple sentences given should be made principal clause and the rest simple sentences should be changed into the form of subordinate clause joining by subordinating conjunctions. We know that sub-ordinate clause is of three types -
(i) Subordinate noun clause
(ii) subordinate adjective clase
(iii) subordinate adverb clause

All this three types of subordinate clause are started with ~~subordinatin~~ subordinating conjunctions. ~~ab~~ Among them following are main that.

151

who, whom, whose, which (In which, of which etc) what, because, since why, so that, that, in order that; as, as if, as soon as, though, before, after, if, unless, when, where, till, as long as, than, untill, while, However, How so ever, etc.

Now, we have to see that to make complex sentence by simple sentence given when and where which subordinating conjunctions should be used. That is, when and where a complex sentence is created by using noun clause, adjective clause and adverb clause. For this we shall have to pay attention to the sense and meaning of simple sentences given. If we know the way of the use of the clauses that is, noun clause, adjective clause and adverb clause it will be easy for us to create a complex sentence of simple sentence understanding their sense or meaning. As such we should consider one by one how to these clause be used.

1. How to use adverb clause -

On reading simple sentences it should seem that there is the sense of cause, condition, contrast or comparison

1517

In this situation simple sentences should be created by the use of adverb, to make a complex sentence clause

Ex- a) He stood first
b) He worked hard.
= He stood first because he worked hard.

a) I am very lucky.
b) I am always happy.
= Though I am very lucky I am always happy.

a) He is an honest man.
b) No other man is more honest
= No other man is as honest as he is
or, He is more honest than any other man.

a) You must come.
b) He will then agree to go there
= He will agree to go there if you come

a) You may sow little or much
b) You will reap accordingly
= You will reap accordingly as you sow little or much.

a) He has treated me
He will certain way.
b) I will treate him in the same way.
= I will treat him as he has treated me.

15/8

02. March. 2024

Friday

a) The police ~~had~~ must get ordered
b) They will ~~then~~ fire.
= The police ~~get~~ must get ordered before the fire/firing.

~~In this~~ The sentences mentioned above have been changed into a complex sentence with a help of adverb clause.

The first two simple sentences given above express the sense of cause that is why they have been combine with the help of sub-ordinating conjunction because.

The second two simple sentences express the sense of contrast. they have been combine by sub ordinating conjunction Though. third and fourth simple sentence respectively express the sense of comperision and condition that is why they have been combined by than and if respectivelly. fifth and sixth simple sentence ~~to~~ express the sense of mannor. They have been combined by According as and as respectivelly. Simelarly the last two simple sentences denote the sense of ~~too~~ time therefor they have been combined with the help of sub-ordinating conjunction.

In this way according to the sense of simple sentences mentioned above

1519.

Date / /
Page No

complex sentence is created by using sub-ordinating conjunction.

2. How to use adjective clause to form a complex sentence.

~~In any~~ If in any one sentence of simple sentences given, a certain person or thing has been mentioned and in other sentences he ~~att~~ or its same quality have been charectoriesed in this circumstance the simple sentences are changed into a complex sentence with the help of adjective clause. For this sub-ordinating conjunctions - who, which, that, when, where etc. ~~are~~ are used.

Ex - a) This is the boy.
b) He stood first on the list.
= This is the boy who stood first on the list.

a) This is the book.
b) I like it most
= This is the book which I like it most.

a) He is down.
b) He needs fear no fall.
= He ~~tat~~ that/who is down needs fear no fall.

a) this is the house
b) I ~~ko~~ ~~ko~~ live in it.
= This is the house where I live in.

1520

28 - March - 2024
Thursday

Date / /
Page No.

In one sentence of examples given above, a certain ~~thing of~~ person, thing or place (Boy, book, house etc) has been mentioned and in other sentences they have been charactoriesed therefor they have been combined by Ajective clauses as a rule.

3. How to use noun clause to create a complex sentence.

If in the first sentence out of simple sentences given a certain fact or statement is accepted or, rejected in other sentence in that case noun clause is used to create complex sentence. ~~Noun clause is used to for~~ Usually noun clause is created by using the relating pronoun or relative adverb - that, which, who, what, when, where etc.

(1) a) Purhaves ~~you~~ he will come.
b) I hope so
2 I hope that he will come.

(2) a) Sohan is intelligent.
b) This is the remark of teacher
= The remark of the teacher is that Sohan is intelligent.

15/21

Date / /
Page No.

(3) a) He is ill.
b) I do not know.
= I do not know that (~~whether/if~~) he is ill (whether/if)

In one sentence or simple sentence mentioned above there is a statement which has been exepted or rejected in other sentence. as such those types of simple sentences have been ~~change~~ changed into a complex sentence with the help of noun clause.

* Combine the following sentences into a complex sentence

1. a) somebody broke the window pane.
b) The night gaurd does not know the mischeif maker.
= The night gourd does not know who broke the window~~pan~~ pane.

2. a) The class teacher was absent
b) The reason for his absence was not known.
(the reason) = Why the class teacher was absent was not known.

3. a) will his cousin help him.
b) he wants to know that.
= He wants to know ~~that~~ whether his cousin help him.

4. a) I have seen the house
b) Pt. Nehru was born in this house.

1522 Flee (भगाना) → fled (V2) 30-march-2024 Saturday

= I have seen the house where Pt. Nehru was born.

5. a) This is the watch.
b) I lost it yesterday.
= This is the watch that I lost yesterday.

6. a) ~~He~~ The plain was very good.
b) You acted on this plain.
The plain ~~was very good that~~ whi ~~on you~~ which you acted on ~~this plain~~ is very good.

7. a) He worked very hard.
b) His purpose was to get scholarship.
= He worked very hard ~~because~~ that ~~his purpose~~ he might ~~was to~~ get scholarship.

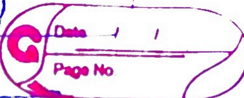
8. a) He came here.
b) He wanted to purchage a car.
He came here because he wanted to purchage a car

9. a) ~~H~~ The boy stood on the burning desk.
b) All but he had already fled / fled from it already.
The boy stood on the burning deck though all but he had fled away from it already.

10. a) It rain very havely.
b) It ~~rate~~ result was the river was in flood.
= It rained ~~very~~ so havely ~~which~~ that ~~result was~~ the river was in flood.

1828 wound (घाव)

02-~~March~~-2024
April
Tuesday



Combin the following sentences into a simple or complex or mixed or compound sentence.

1. a) He died at the ~~ea~~ age of ~~fourty~~ 45.
b) Fever was the cause of his ~~died~~. death
c) He was treated by the best physician.
= He died of fever at the age of 45 though ~~in the spite of he was~~ treated by the best physicion.
~~a) He was~~

2. a) I was returning from collage.
b) I saw a ~~bound~~ wounded man.
c) He was lying on the road side.
= ~~Having seen been returning from collage I saw a wounded man, who was lying on the road side.~~ I saw a wounded man lying on the road side while I was returning from collag

3. a) Portia was the wife of Vassanio.
b) She saved the life of Antonio.
c) Antonio was the merchant of Venice
= Portia, the wife of vassanio, saved the life of Antonio ~~who was~~ merchant of venice.

4. a) He came running to me.
b) He carried a gun on his back.
c) It was a big gun.
~~Having carried a big gun on his back he came running to me.~~
= He came returnig to me with a big gun on his back

1524

execute (फांसी देना)

Date / /
Page No.

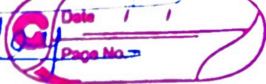
5. a) There was a man hiding in my guarden.
b) He was armed with a gun.
c) He was a Pathan.
= There was a man, ~~a Pathan~~, who ~~was~~ hiding in my guarden, was a Pathan and armed with a gun.
or, A Pathan armed with a gun was hiding in my guarden.

6. a) The murder was proved,
b) The judge then ordered the man to be executed.
c) The man had been ~~for~~ 4 days undertrail.
The murder having been proved the judge ordered the man who had been fourdays under trail to be executed.

(1) Though treated by the best physician he died of fever at the age of 45.
or, In spite of treating by the best physician he died of fever at the age of 45.

7. a) We heard the sad news.
b) We immediately started for the afflicted house.
c) There we found the ~~morners~~ mourners.
= On hearing the sad news we immed started for the afflicted house

1525. were we found the morners.

04-April-2024
Thursday


or, Having heard the sad news and started for the afflicted house we found the ~~nou~~ mourners there.

8. a) Alexander was the king of Macedonia.
b) He foght with Porus.
c) Porus was the king of India.

= Alexander, the king of Macedonia, foght with Porus, the king of India.

9. a) He was helping his friend
b) His friend was learning to ~~s~~ ride a scooter.
c) ~~He~~ The scooter was new.
= He was helping his friend who was learning to ride a new scooter.
or, He was ~~helping~~ his friend to learing how to ride a new scooter.

10. a) ~~He~~ I looked at the stars.
b) I did this very carefully.
c) I used binoculars
= ~~He~~ I looked at the stars very carefully by using binoculars.

11. a) Siraj-Ud-Daulah was defeated.
b) He fled from the battlefield.
c) His horse could not carry him more than a few ~~mile~~ miles.
when Siraj-Ud-Daulah fled defeated from the battle field his horse could not carry him more them afew miles.

1526. [illegible]

12. a) It was now 6 O'clock in the evening.
b) It was too late to start on our journey.
c) We ~~post pond~~ starting till ~~the~~ the following morning.
= It was now 6 O' clack in the evening. that was too late to start on our journey so we postpand starting till the following morning.

13. a) He struck his foot against a stone.
b) He fell to the ground.
c) He made his clauths very durty.
([illegible]) = ~~Having~~ As struck his foot against a stone ~~and~~ he fell to the ground and ~~he~~ made his clauths very durty.

12. ~~At 6 O'clock in the evening~~
It was too late to start on our journey at 6 O'clk in the evening so we postpond starting till the following morning